NICHOLLS AND PACKARD.

THE RIVAL GOVERNORS VISITED.

PACKARD'S DOMAIN LIMITED TO THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL-HIS APPEARANCE THERE-NICHOLLS IN FULL AUTHORITY-INTELLIGENCE OF HIS LEGIS-LATURE-THE WEAK POINTS IN HIS CLAIMS-TWO SHADES OF REPUBLICAN OPINIONS.

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New Orleans, April 5 .- The first thing a newspaper correspondent wants to do on arriving in this contentions city is to get a look at the rival governments; and the superior dramatic attractions of the Packard establishment, beleaguered by unseen forces in the State House, naturally takes him in that direction first. The old St. Louis Hotel, sold to the Kellogg administration for a State House through the medium of a jobbing commission who first bought it themselves as individuals, and then sold it to themselves as commissioners representing the Stafe, stands in the midst of the French quarter. It is reached by a ten minutes' walk from Canal-st. along a narrow street of little French shops, each tenanted by a man and a woman, carrying the marital relation into business, as the Latin races do. The hotel only is a four-story parallelogram hung around with broad balconies and inclosing a court. All the region around it is dirty, ill-smelling, and picturesque

At the entrance of the building two negro guards in policemen's uniforms pace to and fro carrying Springfield muskets with fixed bayonets upon their shoulders. A few unarmed police lounge under the veranda in company with a miscellaneous rabble of all colors. The gutter in front of the sidewaik is the frontier line of Packard's domain. As far as the building extends his retainers can promenade upon the sidewalk, but if they go across the street they are liable to be snatched up by the city police. Inside the door I found two mere armed negroes in uniform, who disputed my right to enter until satis fied of my peaceable intentions. Some stacks of muskets stood in the hall, and upon the floor were boxes of cartridges. From the entrance hall a flight of stairs led up under a retunda to the second floor, and on the landing behind the balustrade were perhaps a dozen men with guns, posted so as to defend the passage of the stairs. They had made a sert of breastwork by piling up a number of large account books against the railing, and on the top of the books they had a handy supply of metallic car tridges. More guards, black or yellow, stood before the doors leading to the rooms above, and lounging upon a veranda that overhung the court were thirty or forty others, some in full uniform, some in half uniform, and some in no uniform, but all with a shabby, disreputable look. The only men that appeared intelligent and neat were the sentinels below A miscellaneous rabble tilled the halls and stairs and the aute-room to the Governor's office. Had it not been for the predominance of black visages the scene would have strongly suggested the headquarters of a Communistic mob in Paris.

In response to a card, Gov. Packard left a caucus which he was holding in his room and came out into the ante-chamber. It needed only a glance at him to show that he is the brain, nerve, and backbone of his party. A man of over six feet in hight, of unusual muscular development, with a large, wellpoised head, piercing black eyes, and a nose and chin expressive of a stubborn will, he seems to have the stuff in him required for leadership of dangeron enterprises. In whatever situation a person of his organization might be placed in life, he would find something to command. " Did you wish to see me? I am the Governor," he said as he came into the room. It was a simple announcement enough, but in the quiet way in which he said "I am the Gov ernor" there was an assertion of authority as positive as was conveyed by the grand monarch of France when he said: "L'éat c'est moi." The various officials and hapgers-on who filled the room sunk into insignificance in the commanding presence of their master. Seeing Packard, I could well believe the reports that he has been from the first the chief of the Republican party in Louisians, and that Kellogg and the rest of the supposed leader have been only instruments that he has used. He talked in as easy and self-pessessed a manner as though he were the undisputed head of the State instead of a prisoner in the State House, not daring to go out of it for fear of arrest. He claimed that his title was every bit as good as that of President Hayes, and said he meant to defend bimself to the He might be abandoned and overthrown, he added, but he did not mean to be quietly shoved He would at least make a noise that the country would hear. The legal points in his favor he stated with great clearness, concluding by saying that there was no way to assail him on legal grounds except by the ad captandum argument of denying the power of the Returning Board to canvass the votes for State officers and members of the Legislature. The Attorney-General, a dignified gentleman with a Spanish physiognomy, who took part in the conversation, afterward went into an explanation of the constitution of the two rival Supreme Courts, and made out a strong case for the validity of the Pack-

ard tribunal. When the interview closed I walked through the building and found it swarming with a motley throng of men of every shade of color, from white to ebony, all engaged-if doing anything besides lounging and smoking-in talking politics. About a fourth of the crowd were white men whose faces and garb indicated that they belonged to the lower classes of the city. Entering the Hall of Representatives-a large, lofty room that used to be the hotel parlor-I got into conversation with a group of members, all black but one. They were a good deal excited at the prospect of the United States Government abandoning them, and the white mana particular friend of Packard's, I was afterward told-denounced President Hayes as a traiter in bitter terms, and said that if he did not stand up to Packard there would be evidence got up in this State that would drive him from the White House. I asked how the President was to support the Pack ard government without an army, and reminded the irate member that after the 30th of June there would probably be no appropriation for the army if the troops were not withdrawn from New-Orleans. "Then let him call on the militia of the North." he replied, "He has no right to go back on us. What did he take the eight electoral votes of this State for if he didn't mean to sustain the Republicans here?" A colored man in the crowd said: "Let the President withdraw his army. We can get along without it if he will recognize Packard and send us our quota of arms." This was a view which no one else seemed to share. The discussion was getting warm, when I was extricated by ex-Gov. Warmoth, who said, when we had escaped from the press, that there was only one way out of the fuss and that was to recognize Nicholls, "There's nothing left of Packard's government. He surrendered one thing after another, until he has no authority beyond a line drawn by Nicholls's police in that street. He has nothing to recognize. Everything is controlled by Nicholls outside of this build-

The House was called to order shortly afterward. It has 63 members, which makes what is called a Returning Board quoram. Three or four appeared to be intelligent and respectable white men, and about a dozen were bright-looking colored men. Of the rest, perhaps a dozen were lower-class whites, and all the rest were negroes and mulattoes, whose unfitness for anything requiring education and intellect was stamped upon their dull, heavy features. A worse body to make laws for a State probably never assembled outside of South Carolina. In the Senate there are 18 members, one less than a quorum. All are colored except three or four, but the body seemed to average a little higher up in scale of intelligence than the House. The whole performance in the State House struck me as a mere playing at govern-ment—a keeping up of the forms of the legislative and executive departments for the shadowy and fast receding chance of recognition by the President, and for the more tangible prospect of a compromise with the real government of the State. No United States soldiers are seen about the State House. The force under whose protection the Packard government keeps together is quartered in the old Orleans

Hotel in Chartres-st., from which there is an interior communication with the building.

The seat of the Nicholls government is in Odd Fellows' Hall, a fine looking stone structure fronting upon a pretty square. A distance of nearly a mile separates it from Packard's headquarters. Here I found no guards, civil or military, and nothing to indicate a condition of things different from those surrounding the ordinary operations of the government of a Northern State. Both houses were in session. The Senate impressed me as an assembly fully up to most Northern legislative bodies in intelligence. Some question concerning a new water route from New-Orleans to the sea was under discussion, and Mr. Eastis, who claims a seat in the United States Senate, was making an eloquent speech. The presiding officer sat on a platform against a background of a large American flag. The tables of the members were of plain deal and their chairs of the ordinary cane seat pattern. Among the Senators who were introduced to me was a colored man who had just come over from the Packard legislature, and was full of self-laudatory argument justifying his change of base. The House meets in a handsome hall that was once the Grand Lodge room. Here, too, the furnishing is of the plainest description. Most of the members looked the substantial planters or village lawyers. A coalblack man was making a ringing speech about the registry laws and seemed to hold the attention of the body very well. I saw three or four other colored members. In a little room adjoining the House, Gov. Nicholls

has his office. He is a man of medium hight, of muscular build, and has a bronzed face, bushy hair a little grizzled, a square forehead, and a pair of keen gray eyes. One sleeve of his coat is empty, the arm having gone as a sacrifice to the Lost Cause. Laving aside an enrolled bill which be was reading preparatory to signing it, the Governor entered into an easy talk about the controversy with all the confidence of a man who feels himself master of the situation. He said that Packard had no authority outside of the walls of the St. Louis Hotel except upon the sidewalks surrounding it, where he (Nicholls) had ordered that the grounds of bis rival should not be molested. The judges of thirteen out of the eighteen judicial circuits recognized his government; so did the parish officers in forty-three parishes, while in none that he knew of was there a formal recognition of Packard. All departments of the city government acknowledged his authority. The people were paying taxes to his collectors willingly, and had not paid a cent to Packard's officials. The bonds of his government were well up toward par, while Packard's obligations were not salaat any price. Admitting that his administration had all the attributes of an efficient de facto government, and confessing to some surpris at its complete absorption of power in city and State, I brought up the question of a possible ultimate decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the purely legal points involved. Suppose," I said, "that your government is recognized by the President, or overthrows its rival by his non-intervention, and after some weeks or months a case is carried up from your Supreme Court to that of the United States, and the decision there is that your court is not valid and Packard's court is. Have you considered that possibility ?" A number of new visitors came in at this moment, and the Governor turned to his Attorney-General, who sat at his elbow, and begged him to answer the question. That gentleman said that he had thought of such a possibility, but he was confident that the court at Washington would recognize a de facto State court and refuse to go into an inquiry as to the way i came into existence. But if it should enter upor such an inquiry he had no fears for the result. True it was claimed that the Senate, which confirmed the judges appointed by Mr. Nicholls, was not a legal body, because it did not have a quorum of members declared elected by the Returning Board, but the Nicholls Government rested its whole case, legally, upon the ground that the Constitution gave to the Legislature the power to judge of the elections and qualifications of its members, and that therefore the board could not determine who had a right to sit in either house. The title of the Governor and of the Supreme Court Judges rests purely upon this propo-The weak point in the Nicholls government, I

judged from this conversation, is its Supreme Court. The commissions of all five of the old judges expired before Gov. Kellogg went out of office, and he reappointed three of them and added two new ones to fill vacancies. The new court thus appointed was confirmed by Packard's Senate when it had a quorum of Returning Board members. Nicholls, ass that this confirmation was void, appointed five other judges, and his Senate, filled up to a quorum by its own action, confirmed them. Now, if neither conover under an explicit statute-a very unwelcome sonclusion for the Nicholls people. They can only escape it by going back and denying that the Returning Board had of right anything to do in creating the Legislature, and this is the position they will take. Ex-Gov. Pinchback, who introduced me to Gov. Nicholls, said, after we came out, that in theory Packard was right, but that the question was a practical one, and could not be settled by the application of strictly legal principles. Packard could not maintain himself without an army of 10,000 men to enforce his authority throughout the State. Kellogg for four years had no real authority outside of New-Orleans, where the Federal garrison upheld him. In the parishes where any of his appointees were obnoxious to the people they ran them off, and he appointed others on their recommendation. The people of the State would not submit any longer to the old order of things unless forced to by a military government. He was in favor of looking at things as they were and making the best of them. From the professions of Gov. Nieholls and his leading supporters he was satisfied that the rights of the colored man would have full recognition under the conservative government. He was himself a member of the State School Board, and in making up the local boards his white associates took care to give the colored people representation without his insisting upon it. As a rule, one-third of the members of parish boards were colored. A great many colored county officers elected as Republicans had been commissioned by Gov. Nicholls. Mr. Pinchback thought there was no ground for compromise between the two parties, and said the only sensible settlement was for Packard to retire and permit the members of his legislature whose election is conceded to join

the Nicholls government.

Two shades of Republican opinion different from that of the firm supporters of Packard I encountered in conversations this evening at the St. Charles-a place where politicians of all sorts congregate after dinner to exchange news and opinions Gen. McMillan-a member of the Packard tegislature, who was elected United States Senator by the McEnery party in 1872, favored as a compromise measure the plan proposed in Secretary Evarts's letter to the Commission-the organization of an unisputed legislature out of the members of both bodies whose election is conceded. This he thought a fair mode of settlement. Gen. Sypher, an ex-member of Congress, declared that the Packard and Kellogg rule had ruined the Republican party in Louisiana, and thought that the best course for Republicans now was to recognize the Nicholls government. As soon as all opposition to Nicholls ceased he believed the Democratic party here would fall to pieces and a new and strong Republican party could be organized. E. V. S.

DR. LYNCH'S COMPANION ARRESTED The death of Dr. John Lynch, at the house of Mr. Shay, No. 228 West Twenty-fourth-st., in February, has never been investigated by the coroner, owing to the continued absence of a man whose name was supposed to be Conklin, and who was believed to be the most important witness. Dr. Lynch called at Mr. Shay's se in company with Conklin to engage a room. He complained of being sick, and drank a black mixture from a bottle which Conklin held to his lips. Soon afterward he died. A post-mortem examination revealed

ward he died. A postering traces of poisoning. The police have made a search for the man Conklin, but were not successful until yesterday, when he was arrested by Officer Reilly of the Twentieth Precinct. He gave the name of Thomas L. Coughlin, and said that he had at one time intended to present himself at Police Headquarters, but neglected to

do so. The coroner will probably hold the inquest in the

YALES RACE WITH HARVARD.

CONDITIONS OF HER NEW CREW. THE MEN WHO COMPOSE IT-THEIR ANTECEDENTS AND MURITS-HARVARD'S MEN-FINANCES OF

THE YALK NAVY - A DISAGREEMENT ON THE

PLACE OF RACE. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, April 13 .- Owing to the dissolution of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and the failure of the Association of New-England Colleges to perfect their organization, now more than ever interest will turn toward Yale and Harvard. Here the interest in boating is thoroughly active. With the opening of Spring men are once more taking their oars. Members of the Dunham Club, men in their private boats, and the class crews, practicing for the Spring regatta which will take place in the latter part of next month, are daily upon the waters. But the great event is the race with Harvard, which will take place on Friday, June 29, the day following Commencement. The crew which Harvard has in training is said to be greatly superior to that which the stalwart men of the "blue" left so far in the rear last year. At Yale, while this year's crew may not be quite equal to that which Capt. R. J. Cook worked up last year, it will no doubt be one which cannot easily

be beaten. The next race will be no such one-sided af-

fair as the last one. It will rather be more evenly con-

tested, and will therefore be much more interesting and

exciting. In order that the men might be selected as early as cossible two six-oar crews were last Fall put in training, which was continued until cold weather began. From the beginning of the Winter term the 12 practiced with the rowing machine in the gymnasium until February, when the eight who were to compose the crew, with on substitute, were selected, and the others were relieved from duty. The men again took to the water as soon as the ice broke up, while large cakes were still floating the ice broke up, while large cakes were still floating about, and while the winds blow cold and piereing upon them. The crew have been on regular training diet since January, and this makes a very considerable item of expense. But the mavy does not bear the whole cost, as the men themselves pay as much as they regularly would were they not in framing. They are now rowing eight three a week, and this neay be considered good work. While the men are in many respects still faulty they have both a good start, and a fine opportunity for improvement. Ex-Capl. Robert J. Cook, who has been reading law during the year, has brought his backs to take city and will study here and coach the crew until the race. The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the crew as at present made up:

No. 1.—Gerald Waldo Hart of New-Pritain, Coun., and

No. 1. Gerald Waldo Hart of New-Britain, Conn., and horiest and lightest man on the crew, but is exceedingly well built, wiry, and very pincky. He has rowed in sev-eral college races, and was one of the Freshman crew which won the barge race in the regatta last spring. He

No. 2.-John Wesley Wescoft of New-Haven, Mr. We scott is taking a post-graduate course in the Law Department, and was one of the University crew of last year. He had rowed several races with the Law School erew, which, while it did not pull a scientific stroke, had still gained a local reputation. He was chosen on the erew rather late in the serson, but quickly took up the stroke, and was considered an average oursman.

No. 3.-Eldeidge Cliuton Cooke, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Cooke is a member of the Sentor Class, and has had condderable experience in beating. At Saratego, in 1874, be was stroke of the Freshman crew which led the greater he was stroke of the reasonable, owing to bad steering, came in half a length behind Princeton, the woming crew. He has been captain and stroke of his class crews which have made a good record in the college regalities. He was also a member of last year's victorious crew. Mr. Coeke pulls a strong and broadfind our, but his body is not kept in as good form as it ought to be.

No. 4. -William Knowles Jatass, popularly known as "the Eider," Hamburg, Iown. Mr. James is a member of the Junior Class. He has rowed in several college races, in the race at Hartford above alluded to, and was races, in the race at Hartford above alluded to, and was substitute on the University crew last Summer. Through his gentlemanly and Caristinalike deportment and his interest in boating matters Mr. James has become one of the best fiked and most popular usen in his class. He is tall and straight, and pulls a strang our and in good form. His most noticeable fault is an inclination to bring the upper part of the body forward too quickly.

5.-William Welsh Collin, Penn Yan, N. Y. Mr. Col in is a member of the Senior Class, and has rowed in the same races as No. 3. In addition to these he was one of the four who rowed at Philad tobia last Summer. strongly built and athletic, is broad in the shoulders and deep-chested, and altogother the best man on the crew, though in one or two respects be man on the crew, provements. Mr. Colim is captain of the crew, and by

No. 6-Oliver David Thompson of Butler, Penn., and of Sophomore Class. Mr. Thompson is one of the few year he was one of the best ball players on the Freshman uine, but having evinced the necessary qualities of good oursum he was taken from the nine and put is

No. 7-Frank Etdridge Hyde, Hartford, Coon, Mr. Hyde is a member of the Sophomore Class, and is a man of good night and fair weight. He is a good, strong oursman, though in a few respects faulty. He doesn't swing straight, and fails to take the water promptly.

Stroke-Herman Livingston of New-York City an and persevering, and has brought himself as by diligent and faithful practice. His has rowed one or two college races, and won the single scall race in one of the rega-tus. He is an excellent man, but now all made ingrove-ment. His principal fault is that he is upt to he state at

Substitute-John Proeter Clarke, New-York City, Mr. Clarke is a member of the Junior Class, and has rowed if several callege races and in the gyamasian race at Harf-ford. He is at present the captain of his class crew, and is a presty fair constrain.

Below are given the hight, weight, and age of the Yals

and Harvard crews, from which a comparison of the two may be made. The Yaic men were weighed in their owing bubits: yerr.

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Nomes.	Hight.	Weight.	Age.	
Hart	6	148	229	
Wescott	0 (17)	152	22/6	
Consider		17512	23	
James		16949	24	
Collin		181	21	
Thompson		180	21	
		1.02	19	
Hyde		16519	1773	
Langeton		168	0.1	
Clarke (aubstlinic			202	
Exchaire of substi		verage is as		
light, 5 ft. 10 g in.; w	eight, about	100-2; age,	maria.	
TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	HARVARD.			
Characterist 1970	CONTROL MANAGEMENT	150	1.2	

W. M. Le Noyae, 18, 5 8, 192 Smith, 77 5 992 Smith, 77 5 992 Brigham, 79 5 10 Schwartz, 79 5 992 Jacobs, 79 5 992 Eancroft, 78 5 942 F. J. Le Moyne, 77 (substitute) 5 692 (a) 143 (a) 145 (b) 23 (a) 145 (b) 145 (c) 145 150 23

The financial condition of the mavy is not as good as could be desired. A debt of nearly \$2,000 was brought over from had year, and this has been the cause of no little embarrassment. In order both to meet this debt and to provide for the year's expense, which, including the care of the boar-house, are estimated at \$3,500, the managers have been compelled to appeal to the abusin. But unfortunately their appeal has not met with a very favorable response. The greater part of what has been received has come from the New-York Alumni Association. The following abstract of the treasure's report mide on the first of the month will show the true condition of the navy: over from last year, and this has been the cause of no

on of the havy; new collected from undergradu-es entry collected from graduates Amount collected from graduates and others. 871 90

Total collected. \$3,598 76

Bills paid on President Howe's account (1875-6). \$1,828 44

Bills paid on President Davis's account (1876-7). 1,273 70

Graduate
Balance in treasury..... 350 00 496 62

Total. \$1,764-25

Estimated expenses of crew and boat-house from April 1 to July 4. \$2,500-00 Showing a delicit of. 735-75

In regard to the locality for rowing the race, there seems to be some trouble. The Harvard men are anxious to select New-London. Their reasons are that they have to select New-London. Their reasons are that they have already tried Springfield and they now desire to try New-London, and there select the most favorable place as the permanent race ground. This will impress the average mind as perfectly reasonable. But the Yale men are abundantly satisfied with Springfield, and as the challenged party, they claim the privilege of naming the place. They are afraid that the water may be rough at New-London, and beside this, at Springfield they have excellent quarters, which they fear they may not find at the other place. Indeed, it is sincerely believed that the ulterly wretched accommodations of the men at Saratoga in 1875, cost them the race. For this year Yale will insist on Springfield.

A "seven-years," whose father had lost a limb in the war, on hearing that all in heavon were per-fect, asked, " Pa, when you die will you have two legs!"

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

"THE MISTLETOE BOUGH." GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SECOND PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music has rarely presented a more brilliant scene than on Saturday evening when the pantouine of "The Mistletoe Bough" was repeated for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Aid Society. The judgment of the managers that a second performance would be profitable was amply justified, for when those who had failed to secure tickets in advance applied at the box office they found that not a reserved seat was unengaged, and hundreds were glad to avail themselves of such rights as an admission ticket guaranteed. The Academy was crowded in every part with a fashionable audience in evening dress. The Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral Boufakeff, and Baron Schilling, who disappointe the managers on Tuesday evening, arrived somewhat unexpectedly and were shown to one of the proseenium boxes. The other boxes were occupied as follows: Prescenium-Mrs. W. Astor, Mrs. Isolin, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Pellows, Mrs. French, Mrs. P. Lor

Lagrange Mrs. L. M. Bates, Grist Mrs. L. M. Botles, Piccolomini Mrs. Border, Verdi, Donizetti and Bellini-Mrs. Van Auken. Meyerbeer Mrs. Wright. K. Hogg-Mr. Pell. Nilssen-Mrs. Muss Nilssen—Mrs. Muserave.
Rossini—Mrs. Stokes.
Mozert—Mrs. Stokes.
Mozert—Mrs. Stokes.
Gound—Mrs. Landon.
Parcea—Mrs. Miltenbeyer.
1. Mrs. Raidwin.
2. Mrs. Potts.
3. Mrs. Potts.
4. Mrs. Pell.
5. Miss Van Doren. 29 Mrs. Milliken.
30 Mrs. Bnell.
31 Mrs. Roell.
31 Mrs. Webb.
40 Mr. Hosforan.
41 Mrs. Parker.
42 Mrs. Hossek.
43 Mrs. Russell.
44 Mrs. Russell.
45 Mrs. Riker.
47 Mrs. Whifney.
48 Mr. Riker.
50 Mrs. Gibon.
51 9r Winston.
53 Mrs. Stone. Miss Van Doren.
Mrs. Me A'eine.
Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Tiffard.
Mrs. Thousan.
Mrs. Towan.
Mrs. Wetherboe.
Mrs. Watson.
Mrs. Watson.
Mrs. Fills.
Mr. Pell.
Mrs. Haboock.
Miss Pellows.
Mrs. Rogert.
Mrs. Coarlier.

Mrs. Lauchton, Regent of the Association was also resent, having come to the city to witness the perform-

Brilliant as were the costumes in the audience, the que splendors of the crowded stage threw all before the curtain into the shade. The same cast performed the pentomine as on its first presentation, including Miss Ward as The Bride, Mr. McKinn as Lord Lorell, Mrs. Corlies as The Baroness, Mr. Nichols as The Baron, Mr. Withers The Steward, Mr. Howland The Butter, and Miss Lansley The Housebeeper. The ballad telling the piteons story of the pantomime was sung verse by verse by Mrs. Gillager between the tableaus. Shortly after 8 o'clock the curtain rose disclosing a baronial ball. Lord Lorell and his lovely brade entered and sabited the gay conpany ranged on either side to welcome them. tately measures of the minuet followed in which the fol-

lowing couples danced:

Mes Ward and Mr. McKim, Miss Melzs and Mr. Endicatt, Mass Blasell and Mr. Alley, Mrs. King and Mr. King, Miss Lawcenes and Mr. Miner, Miss Ross and Mr. King, Miss Lawcenes and Mr. Charlier, Mes Wallin and Mr. Blaod, Mrs. Place and Mr. Phelpa, Miss Hitcheock and Mr. Beal, Miss Lauter and Mr. Oswald, Miss Beker and Mr. Clark, Miss Anderson and Mr. Spencer, Miss Covalin and Mr. Eddrides, Miss Gedhard and Mr. Hitcheock, Miss Wiltings and Mr. Van Zant, Miss Hone and Mr. Thomrson, Miss Peters and Mr. Cowkin, Miss Banks and Mr. Howland, Miss Carnochan and Mr. Blots, Miss Banks and Mr. Howland, Miss Carnochan and Mr. Blots, Miss Banks and Mr. Howland, Miss Carnochan and Mr. Rhinchander, Miss Shelton and Mr. Graham, Miss Aborn and Mr. Melchon, Miss Coxe and Mr. Laurence, Miss Bernett and Mr. Johns, Miss Coxe and Mr. Laurence, Miss Bernett and Mr. Weary of dancing at last, the bride runs away to hide, challenging the company to find her, with the coquettish

challenging the company to find her, with the coquettish

"And, Lovell, be sure thou'rt the first to trace The clets to my secret lurking-place

The second tableau discloses the old tower, where amid ancient relies the bride discovers an oak chest, in which she cone als herself. Her lerd's footstep is heard at the door, and with a last glance around the room she

"It closed with a spring, and her bridal bloom
Lay withering there in a living temb."

The tale is an old one, and it is needless to dwell upon his harrowing details-Lord Lord's frantic and vain wareh for his lost bride, his mouraful reveries as fifty astic Terrace, the discovery of the skeleton in the oaken and hearty appliance of the audience, and the enthus

OPENING CONTEST AT CREEDMOOR. COMPETITION FOR A PRIZE OF \$300.

Saturday was really the opening day of the d Circulator, the first competition for the Reminston Prize of \$300 in gold taking place. There were 12 catries, and the firing began at the 960-yard gent II o'clock. The scores were much below the scores, and some of them were mumbers of the American team who shot in the great international match last the line of tire. Several of the contestants claused that prize was of a very inferior quality, and unless they were allowed to use their ewn a manualism in the next the prize must be wen three times before becoming the property of the winner—will be shot early in May. Twenty shots each at the 900 and 1.000 yards rance were first. Issue I. Aflen, who was very accessful hast year, was the winner on Saturday. The following is the score; I. L. Aflen, 150; Toomas Lamb, 159; L. Weber, 156; Gen. T. S. Dellar, Lis; C. E. Rivelenburg, 135; Salgor H. S. Jewell, 119; G. L. Mora, 125; E. B. Raymond, 124; C. Shape, 111; Licat, Col. J. H. Samitord, 107; Homes Fisher, 71; N. Washburn, who fixed only at 200 yards, 62.

100 yards, 62.

In the atternoon the members of the 7th Regiment Bulls that occupied the 500-yard range in their private competition for the Morris bedge.

The Amateur Bride Club with begin its series of eight weekly competitions on Thesday for the selection of senior and justor teams of 8 men cach to represent the club. The shooting begins at 10:39 a. m. on each succeeding Thesday, and 15 shots will be fired at each discretion.

DECREASING FREIGHT FROM THE WEST. EARLHOADS OBLIGED TO BUN EMPTY CARS TO THE EAST. During the past few months there has been

a great falling off in the shipments of freight from the West to the scaboard as compared with former years. The decline in the quantity of consignments to New-York has finally become so great that the railroads leading directly to this port have been compelled to order empty cars from the West to carry the freight that is offering here for shipment to the interior. The cars belonging to the fast freight lines have also been diverted from their usual route and sent to this city to load with goods for Western cities. This is directly the reverse of what has been heretelore the requirements of trade for years pas statistics showing that over 70 per cent of the traffic of statistics showing that over 70 per cent of the traffic of the trank lines has consisted of East-board freight. Local freight agents state that the present anomalous condition of the business is not due to excessive ship-ments westward, the amount of which does not exceed that of former years. According to the reports received by the statistician of the New-York Produce Exchange, the comparative deliveries of flour, wheat, and corn at sensoard ports from Jan. 1 to April 7 heimsive have been as follows:

Western take and

MARINE DISASTERS IN RECENT GALES.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., on Friday, reported that the steamship Gulf Stream of the Great uthern Line, from Charleston for this city, went ashore at Hatterns on Thursday, and was lost with all on board A dispatch from Charleston on Saturday from W. P. Clyde, her owner, stated that she had been caught in the gale, and sustaining some slight injuries to her smoke pipe, &c. was obliged to put back to port to make repairs. A number of people visited Pier No. 29 North River yesterday to ascertain if any information had been received in regard to the vessel, but the watchman replied in every instance, until the reporter of the Tain-une informed him to the contrary, that she was expected to arrive at any moment. The Gulf Stream will probably leave Charleston to-day for New-York. It takes about

70 hours to make the passage.

The brig Harry and Aubrey of Pugwash, N. S., reports that on April 8, in latitude 37° north, longitude 74° 20'

west, she passed a lower mast with top complete, but could not make out to what it belonged. She has been 19 days from latitude 30° north and 11 days from Hatterns, encountering off Chincoteague Shoels, on Monday and Tuesday last, a north-east gale, which lasted 36 hours, and drove the vessel back into the Galf Stream. The bark H. D. Stover, 20 days from Sagua, with sugar, encountered the same gale off Hatterns, which lasted 48 hours in that latitude, ouring which she lost and split sails and shifted cargo. A succession of north-west and north-east gales have accompanied her since the sighted Hatterns, 11 days before her arrival.

The brig Ransom, 21 days from Puerto Cabello with coffee, reports having experienced easterly gales from Hatterns, and on April 9 encountered a north-east gale off Fenwick Island, which caused her to drift 112 miles south.

CHURCH WORK AMONG GERMANS.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON'S ADDRESS AT GRACE CHURCH. Bishop Huntington spoke yesterday afteroon at Grace Church of the work of the Church German Society, and the necessity of such work in this country, to which immigration from the Fatherland is so extensive. The strong feeling, he reasoned, which bands the Teutons so strongly together, showing itself in many parts of Pennsylvania by their refusing to learn the English language, makes necessary the em ployment of German teachers, if the truth of Christianity is to be carried to them. Prudence and safety as well as love point to the spread of a true religious be lief among them, for phicgmatic and slow as the Teuton is there is great momentum in his motion, which makes it of much importance that he go in the right direction. These motives of prudence and safety, declared the speaker, are made very pressing and pertinent to the present time by the large number of Germans in the United States, there being over 250,000 living within

United States, there being over 250,000 living within a cannon shot of Grace Church. This great mass of people was made up mainly of Mystics and Spiritualistics—Luthernns, Roman Catholies, and Indifferentiats and Unbelievers. All of these classes would be calightened by a knowledge of the "Truth as it is in Jesus," and it falls to the Caristians of the Episcopal churches, and primarily to Grace Church, to help those who are trying to carry this truth to these thousands dwelling in ignorant or learned darkness.

At the conclusion of the Sermon the second annual report of the Church German Society was read. The work for the past year was declared to have been most encouraging, although it was attempted to cover too wide a territory at the beginning. The headquarters had been changed from the west to the cast side, and the work had there been carried on more successfully than before. Outside of this city the work done was chiefly in New-York State and Canada. Much success had been attained in Rome, N. Y., where the Church of St. Joseph had been changed from Roman Catholic to Protestant Episcopal, and was working to attain the objects of the Society. of the Society.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF STREET CLEANING.

For the past week the Street-cleaning Department has been dumping the street dirt in the Sound near Hart's Island. The fishermen and oystermen living at Whitestone and places below Fort Schuyler objected to this distribution of the city's refuse. On Friday the tug Caleb, with five seows of garbage, ashes, and street refuse, while proceeding up the Sound, was boarded by a Heil Gate pilot, who Informed Mr. Birdsall, who wa in charge of the tow, that a Long-Island tugboat, having on board about 60 fishermen armed with muskets, shotguns, and pistols, was only a short distance away, and these men were determined to prevent the dumping of any more refuse in the neighborhood of their fishing grounds and syster beds. Mr. Birdsail, deeming discre-tion the better part of valor, burfieldy unloaded the seews where he was and returned to the city. The police-boot Sen ca, having on board Commissioner

scows where he was not returned to the city.
The police-boat Sen ca, having on beard Commissioner
Smith and others, went up the Sound early yesterday
morning in search of a new dumping ground, which will
be at Shooter's Island, near the Long Island shore, unless local reclinicality presents fiself as an obstacle, whose Commissioners are preparing a statement for it Ely of the expenditures on account of street clean time Jan. 1. It is reported that it will be sent to the

A TRUANT BOY'S FOUR YEARS IN THE STREETS. Willie Lampson, 10 years of age, having read

works of fiction which excited his fancy, engendering spirit of adventure and a desire to "see the world," left the comfortable home of his father, an Albany lawyer, four years ago, with four companions. They worked their way to this city. The little fund with which they started was soon exhausted, and Lampson's compa repented of their truancy and returned home. Willie feared to meet his fataer, and soon became a street Arab associating with bootblacks and newsboys. In tatteres cionaing he bineked boots and sold newspapers, some-times carning '0 cents a day and then sleeping in lodg-ing-houses, but frequently serting less money and being obliged to sleep outdoors. In the mean time his father died, leaving a considerable amount of property. A short time ago a sister of willie residing in Troy received internation, which led her to believe that he was in the city. Superdiscadent Walling was informed, and Detec-tive Adams was instructed to find the missing boy. On saturday he discovered the ladds in clothing he blacked boots and sold newspapers, som tive Adams was instructed to find the missing boy. 6 Saturday he discovered the lad in the Newsboys' Lod inguistic in New-Chambers-st. He was taken to the Central Office, where he met one of his uncles, to who he expressed a desire to return home. He had "see sights" enough, he said, to satisfy all his cravings.

with a strong picked nine of amateurs from the Nassau, Press, Staten Island, and Oscoola Clubs. There was a large number of speciators present. The Chebesa hached the support of Rule (pitcher) and Haves (left fielder), but their pinces were creditally filled by Degnan and Whearty. The Chebesas played a sharp fielding game, only belog charged with three errors during the entire game. Rankin of the Press line pitched for the picked team with good affect, but the support given him was poor, and the Chebesas were allowed to score easily a large number of uncarned rans. Longhilm and Clare did the test play for the Chebesas, as did Dacherma and Bunce for the picked nine. Following is the score by itunings:

Titnings: 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. Total. Chalsea. 8 0 2 0 2 2 3 0 4 21 Fricked Nine. 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2

CHARGES AGAINST AN EAST CHESTER JUSTICE County Judge Gifford of Westchester County was occupied Saturday, at East Chester, in taking testi-mony in regard to the application for the removal of Robert W. Edmonds from the office of Justice of the Peace. Several witnesses were examined to show that charges had been made by Justice Edmonds for examinations and trials which never took piace. In support of a charge of drunkenness against Justice Edmonds white energed in the discharge of his official duties, Daniel Lewis testified that on Aug. 1, 1876, he was in Justice Edmonds's court-room about 8 e'clock in the evening, when he had a case on trial before him; he was then intoxicated; the witness saw him get off a train and go to his court-room; he was then unable to walk steadily; he possed into the office and up to his desk, and as he did possed into the effice and up to his design at as we had be relead against a jano) of the chimney; he called the dust to order and took up a decision from his desk, and a thick voice read it; he made some remarks to Conshie Davis, to the effect that he would commit him it did not keep still; he told Davis that he did not inside to make any churge for his services in the matter; at he had lots of money; that he was a millionaire, did by the charge of his power.

ROBBERS COWED BY AN OLD MAN'S COOLNESS, John J. Kavanagh, proprietor of the New-York Hotel at Rockaway, in the early morning of Friday was driving slowly along the unfinished portion of Central-ave., Eockawny, when three tramps came out of the woods. One of them jumped into the wagon and asked Mr. Kayanagh, who is well advanced in years, if he had any money. Mr. Kavanagh coolly replied, "Not much, but what I have I intend to keep," A second man then got into the wagen and asked, "Den't you think we could take it from you?" "No," said Mr. Kavanagh; "I could take it from you?" "No," said Mr. Kavanagh; "I never saw a thief that wasn't a coward, and I would knock your brains out with this place or board before you should have my money." One then remarked to the other. "This is a curious old customer we've got." He then asked what time it was. Mr. Kavanagh pulled out his watch and showed them, asking if they would like to take that also. After some whisperings the two jumped out of the wagou and disappeared in the woods again with their companion. Mr. Kavanagh's coolinea doubtless saved him from robbery and perhaps violence.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY'S ANNUAL ELECTION. The annual election of the Tammany Society will be held this evening. Thirteen Sachems, a Sagamere, a Wiskinskie, a Secretary, and a Treasurer are to be voted for. The call for the election is signed by Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem, and contains the following appeal: "Let, then, the Sons of Tammany now, as in times past, "Let, then, the Sons of our society, gather around the council fires, and, in the spirit of harmony, brotherhood and freedom, pledge ourselves, each to the other and to our country, to sustain the great principles of civil and religious liberty and to restore our Government to its original purity and simplicity."

A WATCHMAKER'S LUNACY. A resident of New-Rochelle by the name of

Frye, who has been engaged for several years past as deal-er in and repairer of clocks and watches, began to act strangely about two weeks ago. One day he called upor an acquaintance to procure his meals, and took up a carving knife and said to her, "This is a pistol, and I could easily blew your brains out." He came to this city and took his money out of one bank and put it into another. He also called upon some engineers to engage them to accompany him to New-Rochelie to examine a

perpetual motion" machine which he claimed to have nvented. On the testimony of two physicians he was sent

THEIR ATTEMPTS TO SECURE RELIEF. EXCITED DISCUSSIONS AMONG THE SALOON-KEEPERS

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

-HISTORY OF THEIR TROUBLES IN NEW-YORK

The anxiety among the liquor dealers caused

by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, whereby every liquor seller who is not the keeper of an inn or notel is made criminally liable, was evident yesterday in the gathering in many of the drinking resorts of persons interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors and in excited discussions of their position. The prevailing opinion and one frequently expressed in intemperate language was condemnatory of the action of the persons responsible for the present muddled condition of affairs, Many of those engaged in conversation declared that they had paid for and taken out their licenses according to law and that it was their intention to prosecute their business as usual. "There are 5,000 of us in New-York," said a Broadway liquor dealer," and we mean to stand up for our rights." "This is only another move on the part of certain persons to extort money from us," said another. Most of the dealers, however, while exhibiting feeling in discussing the subject, advised that the situation be accepted for the present and that active measures should be taken to secure relief. At the Germania Assembly Rooms vester. day Assemblyman Nachtman, with several of the leading members of the liquor dealers' associations, held an informal meeting. It was stated that no relief could be obtained except through legislative action at Albany. Assemblyman Nachtman's bill, to legalize the action of the Excise Commissioners in issuing licenses, it was thought, would speedily be passed, thus affording temporary relief, while the Langbein bill, which has been approved by the Liquor Dealers' Association, had fair prospects of becoming a law before the adjournment of the Legislature. With this bill changed to conform with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the liquor dealers hope, should it be successful, to be rendered secure from prosecution. An unusually large number of saloons were closed yesterday. A saloon-keeper in the Bowery stated that the dealers had enough to do to get out of the present difficulty without rendering them-selves liable to prosecution by violating the Sunday law.

The Agitation Committee which has been appointed by the several liquor dealers' associations to visit Albany and to act with similar committees from other parts of the State, held a meeting at No. 642 Third-ave, yesterday afternoon to examine bills and decide upon a line of policy to be pursued at the State capital. There were present only Major Sauer, Assemblyman Nachtman, and Martin Ameman. It was decided to hold another meeting of the committee to-day or te-morrow, and also to postpone the visit to Albany until Wednesday or Thursday of this week. It was thought that little business could be done in the Legislature the first of the week; the committee desires also further time for consultation with the dealers of this city and Brooklyn.

The Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches of Brooklyn has issued a letter to those influential in the public affairs of that city, in favor of the appointment of James Morton, a member of the brotherhood, as a Commissioner of Police and Excise. It is asserted that the laws can never be executed until the present board is 'purified from its gross and venal elements," and that Mr. Morton would do justly for the best interest of the city in the enforcement and maintenance of law and

A temperance convention for Long Island will be held under the auspices of the clergymen of Brooklyn in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to morrow. At 10:30 a. m. the Rev. A. G. Lawson will read an essay on "Modes of Church Temperance Work." At the afternoon session Dr. Willard Parker will deliver an address on temperance and science, and the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., will speak upon the legal side of the question. In the evening addresses will be made by reformed inchriates, and the Rev. Dr. Fulton and others will make brief speeches.

EFFORTS TO SECURE FAVORABLE LEGISLATION.

The struggle between the temperance advocates and the liquer dealers in New-York dates from the early part of 1874, when the women's temperance crusade started in the West and swept over the country eastward. When it reached New-York and Brooklyn, the liquor dealers If reached New York and Discovering people. Two large associations were organized in this city, one called the Liquor Declers' Protective Union, having nearly 3,000 members and consisting postry of Irishman, and the German Ecer-saloon Keepers' Association with a membership of over 1,000. The leaders of each organization promised many things to the members. The Beense fees ing-heated in New-Chambers-st. He was taken to the Central Office, where he met one of his uncles, to whom he expressed a desire to return home. He had "seen sights" enough, he said, to satisfy all his cravings.

BASE-BALL.

The Hartford-Brooklyn team played a match game at New-Haven on Saturday against the strong nine of the Yule College club. The Hartfords barely escaped defeat, the scere being a tie on the minth tenth and eleventh innings. In the tweifth loning Harbridge of the Hartford made a fine hit to left field for two bases, and stealing the third came in on another safe hit and wen the game for the Hartfords by one run.

The coming week the Hartfords by one run.

The coming week the Hartfords will open play at their grounds (the Union) in Brooklyn, playing the Chelseas on Thurselay and the Athletics of Philadelphia on Saturday. The semi-professional Caelsea Club of Brooklyn played its first game on the Capitoline Grounds on Saturday. Press. Staten I dand, and Osecola Clubs. There was a large anuber of spectuators present. The Chersens hached the support of Rule (pitcher) and Hayes (left fielder), but the support of Rule (pitcher) and Hayes (left fielder), but then support the matcurs from the Nassau, Press. Staten I dand, and Osecola Clubs. There was a large anuber of spectuators present. The Chersens hached the support of Rule (pitcher) and Hayes (left fielder), but the support of Rule (pitcher) and Hayes (left fielder), but then support the lartfords by one run.

Alany also defects on the liquid redefined the subsequent cleations the liquid redefined and some difference in their interests preventing their lound at the subsequent cleations the liquid redefined the subsequent cleations the liquid redefined the subsequent cleations the liquid redefined the subsequent cleations of the liquid redefined to subsequent cleations of the liquid redefined the subsequent cleations of the liquid redefined the liquid redefined to subsequent cleations the liquid redefined the liquid redefined the liquid redefined

to have sent a delegation to oppose the liquor dealers, and the country members, who represent mainly temperance districts, becoming aharmed at the unexpected rance of change in the law which the liquor dealers demanded, refused to listen to the arguments of the delegations and representatives of NewYork, and thus successive bills fell through, Last year another bill, in a more moduled form, was introduced, but also failed. During the Sunnar the police of NewYork made several attempts to enforce the existing Sunday law. The leaders of the liquor and beer dealers next resolved to test the constitutionality of the law in the courts, thinking that by precipiating matters and by rendering the law official would obtain relief. Conferences were held with similar organizations in Baffalo, Syrause, and Albany, and an Agitation Committee, representing the German and other elements, was formed. The liquor dealers first tried to exempt heer from the requirements of the law, by claiming that it was not intoxicating. Fulling in this, the Agitation Committee attempted to induct the Excise Commissioners for granting licenses to liquor dealers who did not keep incs, taverns, or hordes. distinct who did not keep incs, taverns, or hordes. distinct who did not keep incs, taverns, or hordes. distinct who did not have the Agitation Committee has wes argued however, sustained the Commissioners. While the committee was deliberating upon the advisability of appealing the ease, the Court of Appeals decided, in the case of Gibney, that none but innicolned a little in a still more modified form these which preceded it. The principal resurre of the bill, and that upon which the dealers have throughout insisten, is to make the violation of the Excise law a mere misdemennor, and is expected to secure their against summary arrest by the pelice. The life will be selling intoxicating liquors or wares shall of 1870: All min, tayern, and hotely keepers or other persons selling intoxicating liquors or wares shall.

them against summary arrest by the police. The following is the substance of the oil intended to amend the law of 1870: All lim, tavera, and hote, keepers or other persons selling infoxicating liquors or wines shall keep their barrooms closed on Sundays; also, on any day upon which general or special elections or town meetings shall be held within a quarter of a mile from the pines where the election or meeting is held; no tavera or hotel keeper shall offer for sale, expos., or give away intexcealing liquois to any one on Sunday within public view. Violation of this law is a misslement and is punishable by fine from \$30 to \$200, or by imprisement from 5 to 50 days, or by both.

WAR RUMORS AND THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15 .- The speculative operations which have prevailed here in the corn market for several days past were increased on Friday by the war rumors from London, and orders from Chicago to charter vessels to load with grain and dispatches from New-York that freights were excited gave additional animation to operations here. The sales of corn here on Friday, it is said, amounted to 900,000 bushels-the largest by 200,000 bushels ever sold in this market in one day. At the regular board of the Corn and Flour one day. At the regard out of the control of the control of the same figures, and in the afternoon street sales reached the same figures. Seventy thousand bushels of spot sold at 60. Charters to take corn to Cork were made at five shillings and sixpence per quarter—an advance of ninepence in a few

ARREST OF GEORGIA RIOTERS

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15 .- Seven white cittzens of Oxlethorpe County were arrested vesterday by Deputy United States Marshals on warrants sworn out y Luke Johnson, the leader of the Crawford riot. They were taken under the Ku-Kiux act and brought to this city. They waived examination before the Commissioner and gave built in the sum of \$700 each to answer to the District Court. Lake Johnson and the other colored rioters have been committed and are in Athens Jail for safe keeping.

WORK ON THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15 .- The der-

rick barges to be used in sinking the first enisson for the Poughkeepsie bridge were anchored 500 feet from the west shore yesterday, and on Monday the caisson will be towed to its place. The work is being pushed ahead with great vigor, and machinery and timber are arriving daily by the car-load.

An exchange encouragingly remarks that the average young man is so unreliable that fathers ought to hide their daughters. What the average young man is alraid of is not so much that a father will will hide his daughter as that he will hide the average young man.

[Norwich Bulletin.